LAST GUN PROM CINCUNATI.

The Winding up of the Convention—The Re-cord Closed—A Peop Sohind the Scenes—Ap-pearance of the Delegates—No Union in the Democracy—The Benton Row—Organization of the Convention-Aristocracy of the Convention-Operation of the Previous Question-Sad Fate of a Connecticut Reson-Tae Intrigues for the Somination. California Disgusted with Pennsylvania— The New York Cose—The Scramble for the Vice Presidency-A Lady Lebbler-How Buchanan was Nominated-Result of Pierce's Quarreis-Miseries of Cincinnati-What It all Cost, &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESTONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, June 7, 1856.

In a calm survey of the battle field at Cincinnati I propose to note the disposition of the forces—'o pick up the killed and wounded—to say a word or two about the leaders and their movements, and to record some facts which escaped notice during the turmoll of the memorable week when, as I believe, the last Democratic Convention

hat will be national in any sense of the word, was held. The Convention was a respectable body in point of ap-pearance and ability, so far as the latter was made known under the operation of the previous question, which ex-cellent institution saved us an immense amount of time, and sent numerous delegates home burstlog with unde-livered harangues. It would be idle to say that the Convention was united upon any one point, unless it was the Kansas-Nebraska resolutions, and they were rather gulped than embraced by the Northern men. It was sec-mary, for the same of effect upon the country, that shings should seem to be harmonious, and the rush on the part of some delegations to make this effect was pain-

Captain Rynders had a conspicuous seat on form the first day. When asked how he got in, he said he raw a doorkeeper knocked down by the Missourisas, sad that he set him up and walked in. The gallant Cap-tain did not again appear, however, having a wider field

The Convention began in a rew with the Benton dele gation, in which, to make the Convention seem more like the House of Representatives, several unoffending doorseepers were knocked down, and their defenders threat emed with that curious instrument of war, the revolver, so called from its continually going round, and perpetually going off. This instrument seems to have become an assistation with our Southern firecating brethren, and they do not scruple, while armed, to take their seats in a deliberative body of persons presumed to be gentlemen. The conduct of the Benton delegation was a disgrace to their State, and, as a matter of course, put everybody in a bad humor. But business was proceeded with in the good old Baltimore way. Sam Medary, the Chairman pro den. is, no doubt, a very nice old gentleman, sufficiently intelligent to conduct a party organ and pocket the proseeds of the State printing; but he did not turn out to be a very bril iant presiding officer. A little surprise was manifested at first at the Buchanan men allowing a Pierce-Douglas man to go in the chair; but it was simply a compliment to the locality in which the Convention was he'd, and the Buchanan people were satisfied with the state of things in the Ohio delegation. Mr. Medary, after a brief but tumultuous reign, was succeeded by Mr. John E. Ward, of Georgia, one of the persons that nobody had ever heard of. The evening before the committee separated, it was whispered about the Barnet House Ward was to be the man. "Who is Ward?" was thein quiry, which few were able to answer. Ward turned out sion to put things through as quickly as possible. No shing more aristocratic than this democratic Con-vention could be imagined. Some of the States in caucus adopted the rule that the delegation should vote accordte the will of the mejority, on all questions. It was h this way that Buchanan received the united vote of Virginia, Louisiana and Indiana-nearly forty votes-and It is not too much to say that these States nominated him.
If at any time they had caved in to the outside pressure for Douglas, that Senator would have been the man. Another specimen of the iron rule was in the catting off of debate on resolutions, and on any other matter. Mr. tler, of Massachusetts, always stood in the side aisle, seady to move for the previous question. And it was a singular optical phenomenon that when two or three em rose in the body of the house and addressed the chair at the same time with Mr. Butler, the presid-lag officer always saw Mr. Butler first. I would commend this curious case of optical delusion to the careful consideration of the faculty. It caused much suffering. One respectable old gentle-man from Connecticut tried every day, for five days, to get the eye of the Chair, to introduce a resolut. which he waved frantically over his head. But all in vain. He carried that resolution home in his pocket, and no one knows what the world has lost. Well, waen the previous question was sprung it was always sustained, because the delegates desired to get home as soon as posme bad, and no good brandy could be had. When the main question was to be put, you might see the chairman of each State delegation dragooning his men, bullying, coaxing and persuading. The votes were generally di veced in the States which had not adopted the majority rule, and in the latter case, once in a while, a delegate would jump out of the harness and kick up a row be cause he could not have things as he liked. The pre-vious business had, or was supposed to have, a great effect on the nomination, and the course of maylvania was at xlously watched.

The main points in the business of the body were: firstthe Pacific raffroad question; second, the New York sontested seats. Colonel Ince. of California, as a member of the Credential Committee, introduced the resolution, which meant very little-simply pledging the party to percention of the importance of the railway, and urging the federal government to use all constitutional power to advance its construction. Now, as according to the docwine of the democratic party, the general government has no constitutional power to appropriate money for such a work, the resolution was perfectly inno cont. But there was a great row over it in committee, and the Californians said plumply that they would not vote for Buchanan unless it went through, and that Fillmore would carry their State. The committee finally agreed to report it as a sort of protocol annex ed to the platform, when the Convention tabled R. Pennsylvania voting to do so, because it was said its favorite con was a clow coach, and opposed to railroads anywhere. The wrath of the gold diggers was trendons. No norther ever hawled louder about the Gelden Gate than they. The Keystone Club shook with fear, and the outsiders said, "What came ye to Cincinnati to see? A reed shaken by the wind?" But the reed did not break, and California, out of sheer spite, threw its vote for Cass. The diggers were in a bad way; they could not vote for Pierce or Douglas, because the Piercs men voted against them, so they ran to Cass, and threw away their votes for fitteen ballots. Finally, their votes were needed for the Vice Presidency, for which there was a ridiculous scramble, and the resolution was carried through, several of the Southern States changing.

Apropos of the scramble for the second place, one of the candidates—an unsuccessful one—had a lady lobbier who showered upon the delegates her most bewitching smiles and her prettiest songs. She was an heiress withal, having no end of niggers and plantations. The delegates heard her songs and were flattered with her smalles; but alas, for the treachery of "these men! they did not vote for her pape.

The nomination of Mr. Breckenridge was quite and dental. The South sould not stand Quitman. The men from the seaboard States were bitterly opposed to the allbustering tone of the platform; saying, that they mever could get their people upon it, and that to put Quitman on would be adding insult to injury. Brown, of Tennessee, would have been the man, but the Buchanan men were disgusted with the cadnet of his State, jumping about from Buck to Douglas, and then back again. The Tennesseeans thought, at the time, that Douglas would be the man, and jumped to vote for him. They made an egregious blunder, and should have remembered Friar Laurence's

Easy and slow, my son: They stumble who run fort.

voted first for Rusk, of Texas, who could have had all the Buchanan votes, including the hards of New York; but he was peremptorily withdrawn. He evidently does not think the Vice Prosidency in the line of success mion. Mr. Breekenridge sat near the Maine delegation. His youth, (he is only thirsy-five,) his agreeable manners and strikingly intelligent appearance, prepossessed the lumbermen, and they agreed to give him (after he had withdrawn) a compumentary vote. They led off for him; New Hampy shire, ever eager to worship the rising sun, followed; ar then it was a refreshing spectacle to see how all the politiesans crowded around the fortunate man, pressing him so accept. It was a joke, of course; but they meant it.

Politicane are the most stupid people in the world. He accepted? Why, yee, rather!

compressed with the second point of difficulty recreation two days in grey than it would have and have the control of the cont

something like this:—
Twelve hundred delegates and alternates, and twelve hundred outsiders, for ten days:—
Soard.
Soard.
Soard.
10,000
Champegne, of Catawba alone, Burnet House sold
9,000 hottle. Segars, generally bed. Carriage hire.

Idonongahela and old rys whiskey.

Lager bler, very good, (water not fit to drink)...

Still Carawba cobblers.

Receipts of sating and orinking houses.

Private supper and dinner parties.

Incidentals, some not fit to be mentioned...

Receipts of railroads ranning into Cincinnail.

than ours.

And now, having closed up the record and brought in
the bid, your correspondent bids farewell to the demo-eracy and its Chuchmali Convention, with sentiments of
the most profound dignat.

STATE PAPER-AN INJUNCTION .-- A preliminary injunction was, on the 12th inst., served on the proprie-tors of the Albany Statesman, Know Nothing, restraining that journal from publishing notices required to be pub-lished in the State paper. The argument is set down for the 14th. The Journal claims to be the State paper.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1856.

Congressional Amusements-An Illinois Senatoria Till-Kansas Squabbles-Presidential Calculations-Colonel Benton's Action at Cincinnat The Democratic Spoil Rule -- Mr. Cushing on the

Pension Laws—The Thompson Paper.
While the House of Representatives were engaged to-day on the notice of a bill to remove the federal capital to some point where personalities are not regarded as offensive or indecorous, and where fists and bludgeons are not resorted to to punish impu-dence and insult, the United States Senate was entertained with an amusing tilt between the distin-guished gentlemen from Illinois. There were not over a dozen Senators in their seats, but yet the galleries furnished an audience of ladies and gentlemen, apparently much interested in the set-to between the short, heavy-set, florid complected Senator on the one side, and his long, lank, lean, pale visaged colleague on the other. In personal appearance, certainly no two gentlemen could differ more widely, their physique being as dissimilar as their political doctrines-each bordering on the extremes.

Kansas was the bone of contention-Judge Trumbull aiming to goad his colleague into an expression of opinion as to whether slavery could be carried into new Territories by virtue of the constitution, and his dversary politely proposing to leave a question purely udicial to the decision of the proper tribunal— the Supreme Court of the United States. The South, he knew, would bow obedience to the decision of this high power, and he sincerely hoped and believed the North would. He would give no opinion

sion of this high power, and he sincerely hoped and believed the North would. He would give no opinion for the purpose of influencing or forestalling that decision

Great interest is manifested here by all parties to ascertain the intended position of the Herald in the approaching contest for the Presidency. Several distinguished democrats express their alarm at the leaders for some days past, and the inquiry meets me at every turn, "what does the Herald mean?" It seems to be a conceded point among politicians here that the race will be a doubtful one until the Herald takes position.

Col. T. M. Benton claims the credit of Mr. Buchanan's nomination. He says, "D—n'em, I defeated them both, sir," alluding to Pierce and Douglas. Others are suspictous enough to believe that Old Ballion's mission to Cincinnat was to defeat Mr. B., while professing attachment to his cause. The speech of President Pierce, which I sent you over the wires, is regarded here as an effort to save his friends from the doctrine of rotation in office. He would have Mr. Buchanan to administer de bonis non upon the estate; but the Buchanan men here say rotation in office is the doctrine of the democratic party, and that nothing less than a clean sweep, at home and abroad, will suit them.

Mr. Cushing has intimated an opinion that, under the pension laws of the country, peasions did not descend to children. The opposite has always been held by the Executive department of the government, and millions of dollars have been suppropriated by Congress to meet estimates for this expenditure. All cases of this kind have been suspended by the Secretary of the Interior until a full opinion from the Attorney General can be had.

The "Thompson document" alluded to in my despatch! I forward to you to night. It will be found to be the spiciest document published by Congress for years, and may eventually lead to the detection and prevention of systematic frands upon the treasury. The report of the commission and the reply of Col. Thompson are rich productions.

Mr. Sumner, his Illness and his Doctor-The Physician Dismissed from Attendance-Reasons for his Removal-Position of the French Ambassador-Horo he Enjoys his Immunities -- A Scene in

the State Department-Sympathy with England. The nigger press of the North is loud in its abuse of Doctor Boyle, of this ci.y, Sumner's first physician, for his testimony relative to the wounds of that gentleman. The Doctor testified that Sumner's wounds at no time were serious, and that, the next day after receiving them, he (Sumner) expressed a determination to take his seat in the Senate, which was opposed on the ground alone that a few hours' rest was necessary. It was further testified by his surgeon, that his health at any time after the infliction of the chastisement, would not have suffered by a carriage ride from Washington to Baltimorein a word, that all Sumner's sickness has been exaggerated, and that his confinement to his room is but part and parcel of the nigger game that is playing to keep alive the Kansas excitement. The seque to the testimony of the Doctor, however, is to be told Immediately after it had been given, the Doctor re ceived a note from Sumner's brother, acquainting him that his services were no longer needed, and to send in his bill. Thus was this gentleman dismissed for having dared to testify to the truth, and in mak-

ing public a fraud that was attempted to be fastened upon the country by Sumner and his friends.

The French ambassador, Mr. Sartiges, has succeeded in making himself a subject of conversation generally in the private circles of this city. Those who have seen this gentleman in society, with singular unanimity accord to him the credit of originality, which his conversation and actions are stamp with. Mr. Sartiges, for example, can enter a drawing room in Washington, of an evening, where large parties of ladies and gentlemen are assembled, with his hat on, a segar in his mouth—which he lights by a chandelier before retiring—and no one to interrupt him, he being the representative of the most refined his hat on, a segar in his modul—which a lights by a chandeler before retiring—and no one to interrupt him, he being the representative of the most refined ceurt of Europe. He can sit in his basement window, with a Colt's revolver, shooting at cats and rats, and endangering limb and life of the passer by—a privilege which he claims as Ambassador Extraordinary of the Emperor of France. He can engage in the local political excitements of the day, and openly declare his preference for Buchanan over Gen. Pierce, whom he has frequently been heard to declare was unfit to occupy the seat once filled by Washington. He can express sympathy with Mr. Sunner, and pronounce upon the nature of the punishment that Mr. Brooks would and should receive, were he a French subject, and had the act been committed in France. No one can deny that Mr. Sartiges does not partake of the greatest latitude of speech, and that he enjoys in this particular the exercise of a privilege which he would fain claim for himself, were he in to bette France. Besides Mr. Sartiges has no State or diplomatic secrets, for he frankly takes hold of the subject of our government's policy in Central America, comments upon it for the edification of those listening to him, and then winds up by saying what France will do in such and and such an event. At the reunions given by his colleagues Mr. Sartiges has no hesitancy in taking the side of Lord Clarendon in the enlistment controversy, and to express his surprise on finding that his partisan enthusiasm has not been able to draw from the other foreign Ministers any reply or notice to his wild and highly offensive remarks.

A few weeks since, while waiting in the hall of the Department of State. Mr. Sartiges suddenly made his appearance, when, after two or three "wheels about" upon his heel, to find some one to speak to, it chanced that a gentleman of age and standing, belonging to one of the Bureaus, made an attempt to cross to an opposite room on business having in his hand a document, when Mr. Sartiges and con him, he being the representative of the most refined court of Europe. He can sit in his basement win-

Extra Bills of our Foreign Ministers - How They are Maile Up—The Late Mission to Turkey—Set of Dr. King's Quarrel in Greece—Curious Hems of Diplomatic Charges —Horses, Houses, Translators, Boats, Baggage, and Mi-

—Horses, Houses, Translators, Boats, Baggage, and Ministerial Presents.

The custom, which has almost become general, of displaced American diplomats, and other agents, on their return to the United States, putting forth elaims for extra services, &c., is beginning to draw attention to the subject. For some time past it has only been necessary, when twenty or thirty thousand dollars were wanted by defunct Ministers, or other travelling agents, to get some interested member of Congress to represent their interested member of Congress to represent their grievances, and the money would be ferthcoming. So successful has been this system of plunder that within the last five years over a million of dollars have been taken from the public treasury for the benefit of a class of persons who honestly were not entitled to one cent of the amount received. Congress is alone to blame for this evil, which could be readily checked by a prompt refusal to vote any grant without a thorough examination being had into each case as it presents itself for consideration. Mr. Marsh, our late Minister to Constantinople, who now claims from Congress \$20,000 for extra-tinople, has received already from government, for twenty-eight months of service, rendered at his mission, the enormous sum of nearly \$50,000, as the following

account will show.

A correct statement of facts relating to the m the Hon. George P. Marsh, extracted from official re-

eords:-[From the Auditor's office, by Mr. Brodbead.]
MOUNT PAID TO HON. GEO. P. MARSH, LATE MINISTER RES.
TO CONSTARTINGPLE. Contingent expenses from 19th Oct., 1849, to June 30, 1852, consisting of 1849, to June 30, 1852, consisting of Postages. 1,029 47
Stationary. 44 17
Newspapers. 59 75
Wages of domestics and room rent for archives. 2,149 36
Mise. expanses, consisting of—
Presents, &c. 3415 37
Labor _____ 105 69

Infit.

Expenses of special mission to Greece, from July 30 to September 30, 1853.

Contingent expenses paid by John P. Brown, from July 1, 1882, to January 27, 1884, consisting of postages, 3566 34; stationery, 380 4; newspapers, 350 60; customary presents, 186 75; effice furniture, \$49 52; repairs of boat, 320 84; boat guards, 333 74; do., \$7 52; freight, \$8 96; keeper of archives, \$260; wages, \$1,220; subscription to room, \$6—in ali... \$2,842 92 Loss in exchange on drafts. . 2.155 69

Mr. Marsh spent—
In Vermont and Paris, 9 months
In Egypt and Arabia. 9 " 26% months on pleaIn Italy, Trieste......8% " sure excursions.
At his post and in Greece 28 months—leaving only 28
months in service.

Mr. March was appointed Minister to Turkey the 29th of May, 1849, his salary commencing from that day. He entered upon his duties on the 11th or March, 1850, nine entered upon his duties on the 11th of March, 1850, nine months and a half after his appointment. (See Ex. Doc. No. 21, 33d Cong., 2d session.) Up to that time Mr. Marsh received for outfit \$6,000, salary \$4,750, without rendering an hour's service for the same. For ten months he remained at his post at Constantinople. On the 7th of January, 1851, he left on a pleasure trip to Egypt, where he remained nine months, leaving during his stay no representative behind him except the American Consulton Sentember. 1851, he returned to his mission, and in September, 1851, he returned to his mission, and in July, 1852, he took passage in a national vessel for Greece, to investigate into Dr. King's difficulty. Here he remained twenty-one days, and then left for Trieste, Ger-

penses. I have thought this aubject worth the trouble it has cost ne to get at the particulars, the correctness of which can't be disputed. The Senate, without examination into the matter, has passed a bill granting Mr. Marsh the sum of \$20,000. This bill will be pressed upon the House in a few days, and may probably be carried, out of sympathy to Mr. Marsh, who is the leader of the niggerites in his native State, and the personal friend of Beecher and company.

The following are the bills alluded to last:—
The following are the following alluded to last:—
The following are the following are the special instructions of the Department of State, relative to the difficulty between the Rev. Dr. King and the government of

April. July 5.—Five days' expenses, from June 30 to arrival at Constantinople, at 25 per day 25 00 5.—Expenses of boats, portage, &c., to Pers. &c. 5 80 30.—Paid for copying letters to Mr. Poico, despatches to Secretary of State..... 18 00 Total amount. \$1,133 65
This is dated October 11, 1853. \$1,133 65
N. B.—The account No. 1 of Jan. 10, \$1,021 44
The account No. 2 of Oct. 11, ia. . . . 1,133 65

Our Virginia Correspond

Petersburg, Va., June 11, 1856.
The Nominations by the Cincinnati Convention—Rumored Coalition between Southern Know Nothings and Northern Nigger Worshippers.

The Cincinnati nominations have given a degree of sa-tisfaction never before experienced here, save, probably, in the instance of Jackson's selection as the nominee of the democratic party. Many of the old line whigs, and not a few of the Know Nothings who regard the interests of the South as paramount to any consideration of party ascendancy, look upon the selection of such two standard bearers as Buchanan and Breckenridge as a guarantee for the preservation of Southern rights and the mainte-nance of the Union. If I could judge by the feeling maminested here, in regard to the issue of the forthcoming contest, the election of this ticket seems certain, beyond all deubt. Indeed, the nomination for some months past was held to be tantamount to an election; and this

affested here, in regard to the issue of the forthcoming contest, the election of this ticket seems certain, beyond all doubt. Indeed, the nomination for some months past was held to be tantamount to an election; and this idea seems strengthened by the result of the conventional labors at Cincianati.

The present favorable attitude of the democratic party in Virginia might well be said to justify the most sangume expectations of the party here in reiereme to the result of the ensuing contest. So great seems to be the results of the ensuing contest. So great seems to be the results, that instead of the majority of tan thousand given to Wise, not less than from fitteen to eighteen thousand will be rolled up for the democratic amonines in November. I have heard some old line whigs, who, as a matter of necessity, are disposed to go the Euchanan ithet, place the estimate at the above figure.

But while this may be so, we must remember that Virginia is not the Union. There is a counterhalance to be feund for this elsewhere; and if such reports as I have recently heard circulated he true, the democracy have far less reason to be jubliant than they now imagine. I have ascentained from a very actitent oscure that a certain surfaguished gentleman of this State, and a groininent surfaguished gentleman of this State, and a groininent and influential member of the Rnow Nothing party, was recently on a Northern learn argotisting a coalition between the Southern Rnow Nothiras and the Northern siger worshippers. With what success, I have been it is far under the surfage of the democratic party are finking wigorous efforts to obtain such proofs as will justify a full development of the whole matter. Among a few there exists already a settled ex aviction of the truth of this attempted coalition, but positive proof is wanting, and until that is had, not public preclamation of the fact will be made.

Before a week from this time you will propably have emissaries among you from here, seeking information upon this subject; and shoul

with them, that, in my opinion, his action would be fully ratified, at least by a considerable number of the brethren.

It may be questioned whether, under any circumstances, such a ccalition could be effected. There is strong reason to believe that it could. The Know Nothing party in the South are in a hopeless minority. In fact, they are scarcely comprehended in the general estimate of the relative strength of the two leading parties which shall ergage in the ensuing contest for the Presidency. Black republicanism and democracy are regarded here as the only two competing parties—Know Nothingism being estemated of no earthly significance, except as an element of strength in connection with either. The question, then, arises, what are they to do? Where are they to go? Some of them hesitate not to avow their preference for a nigger worshipper over a cemocrat. They have an indying haired for cemocracy, and rever, I feel convinced, under any circumstances, will they consent to ald in promoting a perpetuity of their assendancy. Moreover, they expect no equivalent for any sid which they might render, inasmuch as there are now ten—twenty times—more aspirants among the old lackeys of the party than there are available means to satisfy. And, of course, if there is to be a circle of the spoils, the old members of the party have the best right to them. Besides, their aid is not sentified, and if rendered, it would be on entirely unconditional terms.

How would it he in the event of a coalition of this Southern element with nigger worshippers? Favors unnumbered would be heaped upon this Southern Know Nothing contingent. If the coalition could be effected, nigger worshipper ascendancy would be beyond a question, and at what price such a result would be secured few will be at a loss to estimate. In view of these facts and the excessive longing which the Know Nothing brethren here have for rome participation in the public plunder, a coalition is not at all impossible.

We have had coptous rain throughout a large extent of th

Supreme Court-Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Roossvelt and a Jury. SUIT FOR VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY A SERVANT OF THE UNION FERRY COMPANY. JUNE 12 .- Albert G. Clement vs. the President of

Juse 12.—Albert G. Clement vs. the President of the Union Ferry Company.—The complaint sets forth that the Gefendant is President of an incorporated company, known as the Union Ferry Company, and passing over the river between New York and Brooklyn; the plaintiff resides in Brocklyn, and has done business in New York for seven years, during which time he had been a commuter in the company, and has every half year purchased a ticket, commonly called "a commutation ticket," by which he had the right to pass all the ferries of the company. On the lat Nevember, 1853, the plaintiff paid the ordinary half yearly price, \$4, upon which he received a ticaet entitling him to pass the ferries of the company until the lat of May, 1864. On the back of the ticket was printed, "Aa this ticket will be good at either the Fulton, Atiantic street, or Hamilton awenue ferry, commuters will be expected to have it with them, at all times, to be shown when required." On the 24th March, 1854, the plaintiff having such ticket in his possession, went upon the steamer ferry boat Manhattan to cross the Fulton ferry from New York to Brooklyn, and while the boat was lying at the dock of the company, at the foot of Fulton street, the plaintiff was sitting petus ably in one of the "a" to when a person named Babcock. "who had at the time charge of the boat, approached plaintiff, and commanded him to leave the boat, which he refused to do, the plaintiff tealing Babcock that he was a commuter, and had been so for a number of years, and at the same time showing his commutation ticket. Notwithstanding this, Babcock persisted in commanding plaintiff to leave the boat; and thereupon, with the aid of another servact or agent of the company, violently dragged the plaintiff from the cabin across the boat, and showed him upon the dock. The plaintiff was bruised and his health injured by the rough and violent conduct of Babcock and the other servant of the defendant. Mr. the field produced testimony on the nart of the plaintiff did not get on board the bo Union Ferry Company.—The complaint sets forth that he defendant is President of an incorporated company,

gaie and show it to one of taem, and the case submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict for the defendant.

Marriages, Births and Deaths in California. In Santa Ciara, on the 1st of May, by Rev. John Davis Mr. Chas. E. Foye, of San Francisco, to Miss Hathle V. Baker. of Red Wood City.

On the S cakin road, eighteen miles from Sarramento, May 1. by Rev. A. Graham, Mr. Elward Hicklin to Miss Amanda Palmer, both formerly of Missouri.

At Auburn. ea the 24th April, by Rev. J. A. Brooks Mr. Wm. B. Wilson to Miss Flizabeth Gwynn, both of Lauraville, Pia: er county.

On the evening of the 24th April, by Justice E. R. Yates, Mr. Chris. C. Forbes to Miss Mary Jane Bell, all of Amacor county.

In San Francisco, by the Rev. Mr. Ingoleby, Mr. John D. McGowan to Miss Ellena D. Fins.

At Mokelumne Hill, on the 20th April, by W. W. Porter, Thos. E. Wade, Chairman of the Board of Superwisons, to Miss H. Ingham, of Calaveras.

In Campo Seco, on Teeday evening, Ist inst., by Justice Bradley, Mr. Jas. Sweeney, formerly of Winchester, Ky. to Miss Martha Kitchen, of Campo Seco.

In Marysville, by the Rev. Peter Magognotti, Mr. Lavi W. Wilson, of the firm of Wilsen & Stephens, to Miss Bridget A. Casey, all of that city,

In Coloma, at the residence of A. A. Van Guelder, by Rev. J. W. Capen, Mr. John Crocker to Miss Kate Van Guelder, all of that town.

At Oakland, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, Mr. Frank Silvic Ross, to Miss Sunan lowd, of Boston.

In Marysville, by Rev. E B. Walsworth, Mr. A. R. Forbet to Catharine Kreker, both of Yuba county.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Mr. Gallaghan, Mr. J. James H. Kerr, formerly of Missouri, to Miss Allow Sweeman, formerly of Brison, Mass.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Mr. Gallaghan, Mr. J. James H. Kerr, formerly of Missouri, to Miss Blaban, Mr. J. Santa Barbara, April 26, by Rev. Blas Raho, George D. Falber, Erq., to Miss Maria de Jesus Domisguez. In Santa Clara, on the 1st of May, by Rev. John Davis

N. Y.

In Santa Barbara, April 26, by Rev. Blas Baho, George
D. Flaber, Eq., to Miss Maria de Jesus Domisquez.
In Mariposa, May I, by H.m. J. M. Bondurant, Mr. E.
E. Hewitt to Mrs. H. J. Gurnsey.
In Mariposa, May I, by Rev. Mr. Simmons, A. F. Washburn, Eq., to Miss Anna Christian.
In Placerville. Dr. A. Clark to Miss Mary E. Mountjoy.
In Jackson, April 26, Mr. James A. Bradley to Mrs. E.
Roberts.

In Jackson, April 26, Mr. James A. Bradley to Mrs. E. Roberts.

In San Francisco, at the residence of Hon. George W. Wrigh', by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Abisha Swain, of Yreka, to Miss Emily C. Swate, of Nantunket, Mass. In Abunn Mr. Wm. H. Marden, of Sacquemento, to Miss M. A Leigh, of the same place.

At San Ratsel, Mr. James Gilman to Miss Marie Roudin, of Los Augeles.

At Nelson Point, on Friday, April 25, by B. B. Stephens, Mr. David Lacy to Miss E. M. Williams, both of that place.

At Jackson, by Bruce Husband, Psq., James H. Bradley to Mrs. E. Roberts, all of that place.

In San Francisco, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Wm. Newall, of the firm of Lunt, Newall & Co., to Miss Louisa M. C. Luff, both of this city.

At Greenwood, Mr. E. C. Fuller to Mrs. Amelia Richards.

ards.

In Marysville, Mr. Altred Putnam to Miss Patience
Lebert. Lebert.
In Nevada, May 13, Mr. E. G. Walte to Miss Julia E. Stone both of Nevada.
At Red Bar, Calaveras county, on May 4, by the Rev. Mr. De le Hunt, Mr. Jas. A. Tatt, of Third Grossing, Calaveras, to Miss Mary A. Sullivan.
In Chinese Camp, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cullech, Mr. 7.
W. Garshuller to Miss Mary S. Marshall, all of Chinese

Camp.

By C. W. Finley, Justice of the Peace, Mr. A. Ander son to Miss Henrietta Stoats, all of Placer county. In San Francisco, April 27, the wife of Alphon Dam, of a son.

In San Francisco, the wife of A. S. Gould, of a daughter.

In Stockton, the wife of John Smith, of a son.

In Mariposa county, April 30, the wife of J. E. Clay-

daughter.

In Stockton, the wife of John Smith, of a son.
In Mariposa county, April 30, the wife of J. E. Clayton, of a daughter.
In Oroville, Butte county, the wife of W. C. Deamer, of a daughter.
At Negro Bill, El Dorado county, April 23, the wife of E. Franchere, of a stn.
In San Francisco, May 12, the wife of Mr. Gustav. Ziel, of a son.
In Sacramento, May 5, the wife of E. Nye of a daughter.
In Benicia, April 26, the wife of David Leighton, of a son.

in Benicia, April 28, the wife of M. Borden, of in Jackson, the wife of James Wilde, of twins, girls. In Martinez, May 6, the wife of Wm. Buckley, of a daughter.

In Jackson, the wife of Jabez Wildes, of a fine pair of female twins. This is the first double birth in Amador county.

At Alpha, the wife of George S. Getchel, of a son.

On the 7th of May, Catharine Quillen, daughter of Miles

On the 7th of May, Catharine Quillen, daughter of Miles Quillen.

In the county of Colusi, after an illness of but a few days, Jos. Peirson, formerly of Sangamon Bottom, Cassounty, Ill.

In San Francisco Georgianna, youngest daughter of F. P. and Susan P. Sweet, aged 14 months and 23 days.

Drowned, by accidentally falling from Clay streat wharf, Wm. Francis Brocks, son of Aaron and Mary Brooks, aged 5 years and 4 months.

At Salt Lake, April 20, Louiza Snyder, aged 66 years, 9 months and 23 cays.

At Salt Lake, April 21, Achsah Pamelia, daughter of Ira J. and Meliass Willes.

In San Francisco, May 10, of consumption, Harriet Antoinette Beers, wife of Henry J. Beers, aged 22 years and 6 months.

toinette Beers, wife of Henry J. Beers, aged 22 years and 6 months.

In San Juan, Nevada county, April 21, of lung fever, Chas. A. Thayer, aged 26 years, formerly of East Douglass, Mars.

In Stockton, C. B. Hoober, printer, aged about 27 years.
In Sutter county, April 19, of consumption, Martin Shultz, formerly of illinois, aged 35 years.

E D Soncra, on Suncay evening, May 5, Mr. J. B. Walker, aged 25 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn in loss.

is loss,
In Columbia, on Thursday, May 7, Anne Warren, eldest
daughter of Eliab W. and Mary E. Shaw, formerly of
Newcas le, Me.
In Sacramento, J. H. T. Lampton, aged 30 years.
In Martinez, the youngest child of the late William M.

Smith.

At the Fountain House, Ione Valley, April 30, Georgiana Maria, only daughter of Dr. J. and Mary E. Newton, aged I year and 24 days.

In Sacramento, of consumption, James H. T. Lampton, formerly of Ky. May 7, of typhoid fever, Wm. P. Platt, aged 25 years.

In Newada, of typhoid fever, Bennett B. Pike, aged 32 years.

years.
At Selvy Hill, of typhoid fever, S. Lyman, aged 34 years.
At Upper Placerville, April 29, Wm. Brown, from

Philadelphia.

In Sacramento, May 15, of inflammation of the brain, alice, yourgest daughter of Mary A. Gillett, aged 4 years and 16 days.

At lows Hill, Mrs. Sarah Hotchkiss, wife of T. B Hotchkiss, aged 28 years; and on the 15th, the infant son of the above, aged 8 months.

At Mckelumne Hill, of consumption, Mrs. Mary W. Adams, aged 33 years, wife of Samuel W. Adams, formerly of Dover, Me.

At Mokelumne Hill, of paralysis, Dr. N. Taplin, J., aged 40 years, of Corinth, Vermont.

The Loss of the City of Newark Steambout-Statement of the Owners. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. We have just read with much regret and surprise !

the HERAID of this morning, an article on the subject of the loss by fire of the steamboat City of Newark in the bay of New York, on Tuesday morning, and of which ressel we were owners.

The article in question does us great injustice, as there

s scarcely a line in it that conveys a true idea of th

We ask you as an act of justice to publish a very brief statement as to the real condition of the boat and he officers, or "hands" as you choose to call them. In th first place we would say that the boat was sound, strong, and staunch in every respect, and had just been thoroughly and fully overhauled, and put in complete run ning order for our spring business, without regard to ex pense; her boiler was nearly new, and her engine in per fect repair. She had a good pump, with sufficient hose attached, and gangs of buckets filled with water, al ready to be used in the emergency of fire; she was fur nished with life preservers in quantity, and with boats in good order for service, and nothing was omitte that the owners thought would conduce to her safety or that of her passengers. The captain was a perfect competent man, sober and cool, and who well under stood the duties of the office which he filled. The engi

neer had been many years in our employ and stood hig in his profession, sober, careful, and attentive to hi luties, and the firemen and hands on board were reliable duties, and the firemen and hands on board were reliable men.

As to the origin of the fire, it did not originate as stated in the Herald, "in the fire room," but appeared many text distant. The fire room was well sheathed with iron, and perfectly sa'e, so that no charge of "carelessness" should be attached to the firemen. There was no imperfection or iradequacy in her system of pumps, hose, &c. s stated, they being in perfect working condition at the me; but the spreas of the fire, the noment it found ent—the boat having been recently painted—was ac apid, that, as Captain Ryan says, as soon as he opended the larboard gangway, he saw it was impossible to save the boat and turned all his efforts towards saving the lives of his passengers, in which effort he was badly burned, and we have not yet heard any complaint made to us of any delinquency on the part of the officers or men.

burned, and we have not yet heard any compaint made to us of any delinquency on the part of the officers or men.

We therefore must contredict the insinuations as to the "build of the best," the "carelesaness of the firemen," the bad "discipline of the crew," or the inefficiency of the pumps being the cause of the destruction of the boa or loss of life.

The origin of the fire will probably never be ascertained. As to an inquiry being instituted, we court is rather than shrink from it, in the fullest manner. We have been very many years in the pecket and steamboas business, and value our reputation too highly to peril it by an improper fitting or management of our vessels, to save a few dollars.

The coorrence is exceedingly painful and distressing to us, insemuch as in all probability one life has been lost, sled we do not know with any certainty that there are any more; yet we feel a satisfaction is knowing it carnot, with justice, be attributable to any neglect or miscenduct on our part. Had the passengers lained the advice of the Captain of the boat, to remain on board a few minutes iterger, not a life need have been lost.

You will oblige us by publishing the enclosed brief statement of the Captain and engineer, and a card of the statement of the Captain and engineer, and a card of the statement of the Captain and engineer, and a card of the statement of the Captain and engineer, and a card of the statement of the Captain and engineer, and a card of the statement of the Captain and engineer, and a card of the statement of the Captain and engineer, and a card of the statement of the Captain and engineer, and a card of the statement of the Captain and engineer, and a card of the statement of the Captain and engineer.